

world. It, therefore, is no surprise that in the present publication, *Bronchial Asthma*, written by Dr. Albert H. Rowe and Dr. Albert Rowe, Jr., the cereal-free diet is strongly emphasized. The Doctors Rowe feel that food allergy is revealed in about 20 to 30 per cent of patients with bronchial asthma, especially in children and old people, and in association with inhalant allergy in an additional 30 to 50 per cent. In this book explicit instructions are given for preparation of the diet at home or in the hospital and how it should be supervised by the attending physician for good results to be obtained.

Although a good portion of the volume is taken up with the discussion of food allergy and the aforementioned cereal-free elimination diets and case histories illustrating their proper use, other causes of bronchial asthma such as inhalant allergy and infection are not neglected. Allergy case history taking, physician examination, laboratory tests including allergy skin testing are comprehensively described. The management of bronchial asthma not only with food diets but with desensitization and drugs is carefully, judiciously and fully covered in the text. A survey of the literature of asthma is included. Lesser topics such as a discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the bronchial tree, pathology of asthma, the blocking antibody, antibodies in the hapten reaction and the role of antibody in hypersensitivity disease are also amply discussed.

With well over 260 references in the bibliography and 47 case histories, which make interesting and fascinating reading, the book is recommended to any physician who treats patients with bronchial asthma. In effect, it is a *vade mecum*.

M. COLEMAN HARRIS, M.D.
NORMAN SHURE, M.D.

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THE PNEUMOCONIOSES—A. J. Lanza, M.D., Editor, Director Emeritus and Professor Emeritus, Institute of Industrial Medicine, New York University. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, 1963. 154 pages, \$7.50.

A. J. Lanza, the Editor of this compact volume, has had wide experience in the field of pneumoconioses. In addition to a chapter on silicosis, he discusses mixed dust and benign pneumoconioses. Three other authors write on asbestosis, diatomaceous earth, beryllium and coal pneumoconioses. The pulmonary lesions caused by inhalation of organic dust such as byssinosis and boggasosis are not covered in this volume. The inorganic dusts which do not cause progressive pulmonary changes such as carbon and marble dust, and the poisonous dusts such as lead and manganese are not included.

There is an excellent section on the pathology of the pneumoconioses, an understanding of which is necessary for correct interpretation of the roentgen and clinical changes. These chapters, however, suffer from lack of illustrations of the gross and microscopic findings.

Therapy has to be based on physiological evaluation of the patient. Pulmonary function studies are advised before embarking on a prolonged course of therapy. Again, in this chapter, details of diagnosis and treatment are lacking so that from a practical viewpoint it is not entirely satisfactory.

T. Waters has a useful chapter on the various medicolegal aspects of the pneumoconioses and present legislation under Workman's Compensation laws (the provisions of which vary from state to state).

In the chapter on silicosis the x-ray classification is noted but the only films reproduced are those of one case of advanced silicotuberculosis. It would be of more value if the "early," uncomplicated roentgen changes were shown and discussed.

K. Smith presents films of the "three stages" of asbestosis, and of the mixed dust pneumoconioses, and gives an interesting background on the development of the disease. He has had experience in the asbestos industry for over 18 years.

There is an interesting chapter on pneumoconiosis from diatomaceous earth which is of some importance in Southern California, where large deposits of this earth are mined and processed.

The subject covered most completely is berylliosis (by V. van Ordstrand). There are illustrations of the skin changes, chest x-rays, photomicrographs and patch tests in this disorder.

The book provides a good general background on the subject, some chapters being less comprehensive than others. Internists, general practitioners and students should find it useful.

M. E. MOTTRAM, M.D.

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ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC ASPECTS OF GYNECOLOGY—Joseph Rogers, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine and Lecturer in Gynecology and Obstetrics, Tufts University School of Medicine; Physician, Pratt Clinic—New England Center Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1963. 189 pages, \$8.00.

Doctor Joseph Rogers, an internist who according to his preface has been warmly received into the circle of obstetrician-gynecologists, is the author of a concise yet thorough and thoroughly readable review of gynecologic endocrinology entitled *Endocrine and Metabolic Aspects of Gynecology*. The material is presented in a logical scientific fashion. Frequent references are made to more complete reviews and monographs and bibliographies at the end of each of the twelve chapters are complete and up to date.

Three chapters are particularly notable. The chapter on menstruation and systemic disorders contains a compendium of the physiologic and biochemical changes which have been found to be associated with the menstrual cycle. The chapter on chromosomal aberrations and gonadal defects and that on ovulation induction and control are excellent summaries of topics of great current interest and rapid change. The remaining chapters deal competently with topics common to other gynecologic texts, menstrual disorders and infertility.

It is to the author's credit that, although adequately discussing clinical management, he has avoided the cook-book style of several recent publications on the same subject. It is hoped, however, that for the benefit of students future editions of the book will contain more illustrations and tables. In addition, a more complete and critical appraisal of the new progestins could well be included in a book of this type. Overall, *Endocrine and Metabolic Aspects of Gynecology* is a book which can be highly recommended to any physician, student or seasoned specialist who is confronted with the problems of women and their menses.

EMMET J. LAMB, M.D.

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STRECKER'S FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHIATRY—Sixth Edition—Revised by Manuel M. Pearson, M.D., Associate Professor, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine; Chief of University of Pennsylvania Section, Psychiatric Department, Philadelphia General Hospital; Psychiatrist, Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Consultant, Valley Forge Army Hospital. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 274 pages, \$6.75.

This represents the 6th edition of a textbook in psychiatry which has enjoyed wide popularity. It follows Dr. Strecker's original purpose, namely to provide certain general and fundamental psychiatric principles for medical students and for non-psychiatric medical practitioners.

The current edition attempts to bring the material more up to date with new chapters on drug therapy, psychodynamics, personality disorders, and mental deficiency. The chapter on classification of mental diseases has also been revised in keeping with the more current classification of mental disorders. A separate chapter is devoted to each major subdivision of mental illness as these are outlined in the American Psychiatric Association classification of mental disorders. There are, in addition, chapters on The Nurse and the Psychiatric Patient, Organic Therapy, Psychotherapy, and Psychiatry in War. Unfortunately missing were chapters on Psychiatry and the Law, Social Psychiatry, and Child Psychiatry.

The extensive revision from the previous text, which appeared in 1952, is evidence of the many changes which have occurred in psychiatry. This volume presents a broad, and rather general, view of the field of psychiatry. Although it does not attempt to present original data or concepts, it should prove of interest to physicians in fields other than psychiatry, who are interested in current psychiatric concepts and treatment approaches.

EVALUATION OF THYROID AND PARATHYROID FUNCTIONS—Proceedings of the Third Applied Seminar of the Association of Clinical Scientists. Edited by F. William Sunderman, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., Director, Division of Metabolic Research and Clinical Professor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; and F. William Sunderman, Jr., M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Consultant in Clinical Pathology, Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., and City of Kingston Laboratory, Kingston, N. Y. J. B. Lipincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 292 pages, \$12.50.

The chief value of this published seminar lies in the many detailed laboratory techniques described with frank mention of the common sources of error. Progress is so rapid in the investigation of thyroid and parathyroid function that this type of book, published hot from the conference table, serves a real purpose for other investigators. Typical topics in this one are chromatography of thyroid hormones, measurement of thyroxin-binding of plasma, ultrastructure of the parathyroids, and the many various ways of measuring serum calcium with the virtues and defects of each. The editors have done a good job of organizing and packaging this up-to-date material.

JEROLD M. LOWENSTEIN, M.D.

NEURORADIOLOGY WORKSHOP—Volume II: Intracranial Tumors Other Than Meningiomas—Leo M. Davidoff, M.D., Active Consultant Neurosurgeon, Montefiore Hospital; Professor and Chairman, Department of Neurosurgery, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, New York; Harold G. Jacobson, M.D., Chief, Division of Diagnostic Radiology, Montefiore Hospital; Professor of Clinical Radiology, New York University School of Medicine, New York; and Harry M. Zimmerman, M.D., Chief, Division of Laboratories, Montefiore Hospital; Professor of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1963. 402 pages, \$22.50.

Following a short introduction dealing with the incidence, classification, pathology and certain other aspects of primary brain tumors, there is a series of nine chapters which consist essentially of case presentations. Each case is discussed by members of the radiological, neurological and neurosurgical staffs at Montefiore Hospital. The discussion includes interpretation of the roentgenograms, the clinical signs and symptoms, and subsequently the operative findings and gross and microscopic pathological data. Each case is illustrated by multiple roentgenograms, many with contrast studies. Discussion also includes differential diagnosis.

Nine cases of glioblastoma multiforme in different locations are summarized. Six cases of astrocytoma. Seven cases of other types of glioma. Ten cases of metastatic neoplasm, epitheliomatous, melanomatous or lymphomatous. Two cases of neurinoma. Five pituitary adenomas and one cranio-pharyngioma. There is a short chapter on cysts and one on hemangioblastomas. Since the text is in conference form it is quite easy to read and should be of particular value to the radiologist and the neurologic physician or surgeon. However, in only a few cases is other than surgical therapy discussed, and there is practically no discussion on prognosis. We believe that the case presentations would be enhanced if such were added to the next edition, and if the subsequent course of the patients could be described.

M. E. MOTTRAM, M.D.

HEART-LUNG BYPASS—Principles and Techniques of Extracorporeal Circulation—Pierre M. Galletti, M.D., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, Department of Physiology, Division of Basic Health Sciences, Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; and Gerhard A. Brecher, M.D., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman of Physiology, Department of Physiology, Division of Basic Health Sciences, Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 391 pages, \$14.50.

This is a scholarly summary "of the state of the art" of perfusion for open heart surgery. It amounts to an exhaustive review of the literature with critical comments by the authors. There are any new black and white schematic drawings of circuits and pieces of apparatus. These are simple, clear and, in the main, accurate. The critical judgments of the authors are based on their own considerable experience and on their impressions from the literature and are, generally, sound and helpful. The organization of the book is good and it supplies frequent summaries. It should be useful, both as a reference book for workers in the field and for orientation of newcomers.

JOHN J. OSBORN, M.D.

LIPOPROTEIN CHEMISTRY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE—Ronald L. Searcy, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Pathology, California College of Medicine; Clinical Biochemist and Associate Attending Staff Member Los Angeles County General Hospital (Unit 2), Los Angeles, California; Co-director, Cardiovascular Research Center; Research Associate, Burbank Hospital, Burbank, California; Consultant, Council on Drugs, American Medical Association; and Lois M. Bergquist, M.S., Visiting Assistant Professor of Pathology, California College of Medicine, Los Angeles, California; Instructor of Biological Sciences, Los Angeles Valley College, Van Nuys, California; Research Associate, Cardiovascular Research Center, Burbank, California. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., 1962. 197 pages, \$8.00.

The book summarizes a large amount of information pertinent to the overall matter of plasma lipids, their transport; in a very limited way their metabolism; and their relationship to atherogenesis. The subject matter is by no means treated exhaustively. The reference material fails to include some important contributions, and in some places is quite superficial.

The use of the term "atherosclerotic hyperlipemia" in the final chapter represents an odd choice of words, and one which could very well be eliminated in later editions.

Despite its limitations, the authors consider many controversial areas sensibly and objectively. The book can to good advantage become part of the library of the clinician with an interest in lipid metabolism.

LAURANCE W. KINSELL, M.D.